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ULVERSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1956

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Town Hall,

ULVERSTON,

January, 1958

To the Chairman and Members of the
Ulverston Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1956.

GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area, in acres	127,448
Population - Census, 1951	17,248
- Registrar General's Estimate of home population, mid 1956	16,200
Number of inhabited houses	5,674
Rateable Value	£138,243
Amount produced by a Penny Rate	£344.8.1.

The district is entirely rural in character, the northern portion being typical lakeland country with lakes and fells merging into the more southern portion which extends to the coast and forms part of the northern shores of Morecambe Bay. Two lakes Coniston and Esthwaite, as well as two-thirds of the shores of Lake Windermere are wholly contained in the district.

The principal industry is agriculture, with the hotel and catering industry playing a prominent part during the summer season.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The principal vital statistics for 1956 and for the preceding five years are given on page two.

Of the 200 births registered 101 were males and 99 were females. There were 7 illegitimate births 3 males and 4 females.

Approximately 70 % of the deaths were in persons of 65 years of age and over and the main causes of death were:- Heart disease 97, Malignant growths 46 and Vascular lesions of the nervous system 42.

Year.	Live Births.		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths.		Maternal Mortality.		Infant Mortality Total			
	Number regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 popul- ation.	Number regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 popul- ation.	Number regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 total births.	No. of deaths regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 total births.	No. of deaths regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	No. of deaths regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 live births.
1956	200	x12.3	244	x15.4	5	24	Nil	Nil	5	25	5	25
1955	204	12.5	211	12.9	4	19	Nil	Nil	6	29	5	25
1954	197	12.0	228	14.0	6	30	Nil	Nil	8	41	6	30
1953	234	14.3	194	11.9	6	25	1	4.17	3	21	3	13
1952	247	15.1	196	12.0	4	16	Nil	Nil	1	16	1	16
1951	224	13.5	271	16.3	3	13	Nil	Nil	5	22	3	13
Average 5 years 1951-55	-	13.5	-	13.4	-	21	-	-	-	26	-	19

x Live birth rate (comparability factor, 1.14) = 14.1 per 1,000
 Death rate (comparability factor, 0.89) = 13.7 per 1,000

The table below shows comparisons between birth and death rates in England and Wales, 160 smaller towns and this district.

The rates quoted are for 1,000 population in all cases.

Year	England and Wales.		160 Smaller Towns 25,000 - 50,000.		Ulverston Rural District.	
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate
1956	15.6	11.7	15.6	11.6	14.1	13.7
1955	15.0	11.7	14.9	11.6	14.2	10.6
1954	15.2	11.3	15.4	11.0	13.7	11.4
1953	15.5	11.4	15.7	11.3	15.6	9.6
1952	15.3	11.3	15.5	11.2	16.4	9.7

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:-

J.L. WILD, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Other Appointments Held:-

Medical Officer of Health -
Dalton-in-Furness Urban District,
Grange-over-Sands Urban District,
Ulverston Urban District.

Divisional Medical Officer -
Health Division No. 1 -
Lancashire County Council.

Senior Public Health Inspector:-

H.C. Claydon, Certificate - Royal
Sanitary Institute. Certificate
of Royal Sanitary Institute - Meat
and other Foods.

Public Health Inspector:-

H.E. Bingham, Certificate - Royal
Sanitary Institute. Certificate of
Royal Sanitary Institute - Meat and
other Foods.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLY.

The townships to the west and south of Ulverston derive their water supplies from the Barrow undertaking and those adjacent to Grange from the Grange undertaking. The water in both cases is treated before going into supply. Chlorination plants are now installed at Broughton, Coniston, Egton, Haverthwaite and Hawkshead.

14 samples from the public supplies were submitted to bacteriological examination, 2 of the raw water, of which 1 was not satisfactory, and 12 of the treated water, 6 of which proved unsatisfactory. Adjustments to the chlorination plants were required in the instances where unsatisfactory samples were obtained. 8 samples were taken from private supplies and 3 proved to be unsatisfactory.

The supply was adequate during the year.

Water Supplies to Houses.

TOWNSHIP.	<u>From Public Mains</u>				<u>From Private Wells and Springs etc.,</u>	
	Direct to houses. No. of dwelling houses.	No. of population.	By means of standpipes No. of dwelling houses. No. of population.		No. of dwelling houses.	No. of population.
Aldingham	285	962	-	-	4	16
Allithwaite Lower	482	1323	-	-	42	164
Allithwaite Upper	228	762	-	-	10	36
Angerton	-	-	-	-	5	21
Blawith	-	-	-	-	37	115
Broughton East	28	106	-	-	25	97
Broughton West	276	847	-	-	39	137
Cartmel Fell	20	65	-	-	98	265
Claife	144	387	-	-	30	115
Colton	82	320	-	-	239	766
Coniston	303	938	2	7	43	165
Dunnerdale	-	-	-	-	61	180
Egton with Newland	131	338	-	-	162	546
Haverthwaite	221	647	4	7	55	249
Holker Lower	434	1398	-	-	46	183
Kirkby	418	1239	-	-	31	135
Hawkshead	212	563	-	-	17	75
Lowick	34	115	-	-	44	157
Mansriggs	1	5	-	-	10	40
Osmotherley	45	112	-	-	46	156
Pennington	390	1230	-	-	8	33
Satterthwaite	-	-	-	-	Private main	
					106	312
Skelwith	-	-	-	-	92	256
Staveley	102	266	-	-	34	110
Subberthwaite	9	30	-	-	15	47
					Private main	
Torver	-	-	-	-	61	196
Urswick	379	1151	1	3	5	19

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Particulars of existing methods of disposal of sewage in the various townships of the Rural District are given in the table below. Work was completed on the new sewage disposal scheme at Leece and the sewerage scheme at Kirkby.

<u>Sewage Disposal.</u> Township.	<u>Village.</u>	<u>Method of Disposal.</u>
Aldingham	Leece	Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters.
	Gleaston	Sewage tank.
	Scales	Two sewage tanks with overflow to land.
	Baycliff	Sewage tanks with outfall to sea.
	Newbiggin	Sewage tank with overflow to stream.
Allithwaite Lower	Allithwaite	Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters, outfall to sea.
	Cartmel	Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters, outfall to River Eea.
Allithwaite Upper	Lindale	Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters, outfall to River Winster.
	Newton	Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters, outfall to stream.
Broughton East	Field Broughton	Sewage tank.
Broughton West	Broughton-in-Fur.	Sewage tank with overflow to tidal water of the River Duddon.
	Foxfield	Tidal waters of the River Duddon.
Claife	Near Sawrey	Sewage tanks.
	Far Sawrey	Two sewage tanks with overflow to stream.
	Colthouse	Sewage tank with overflow to stream.
Colton	Bouth	Sewage tank with overflow to stream.
	Oxenpark	Sewage tank with overflow to land.
Coniston	Coniston	Five large sewage tanks with overflow to stream.
Egton	Greenodd	Tidal waters of Morecambe Bay.
	Pennybridge	Sewage tank.
	Sparkbridge	Tanks and filters with outfall to river.
Haverthwaite	Haverthwaite	Sewage tank with overflow to river.
	Backbarrow	Sewage tank with overflow to River Leven.
		Sewage disposal works at Fins-thwaite Lane.
Hawkshead	Hawkshead	Sewage tank with outfall to stream.
	Outgate	Two sewage tanks with outfall to land and stream.
	Hannakin	Sewage tank with outfall to stream.
Holker Lower	Cark	Sewage tank with outfall to sea.
	Ravenstown	Sewage tank with filters.
	Flookburgh	Pumping plant discharging sewage to enlarged works at Ravenstown with outfall to stream.

Kirkby Ireleth	Sandside	Tidal waters of River Duddon.
	Beckside	Sewage tank with outfall to stream.
	Chappies	Sewage tank with outfall to stream.
	Soutergate	Sewage tank with outfall to sea.
	Marshside	Sewage tank with outfall to tidal waters.
Lowick	Lowick Green	Sewage tank with outfall to River Crak.
Osmotherley	Three Bridges	Sewage tank with outfall to stream
	Beehive	Tank with outfall to stream.
Pennington	Swarthmoor	Outfall works of Ulverston Urban District Council.
	Trinkeld	Outfall works of Ulverston Urban District Council.
	Loppergarth	Sewage disposal works with tanks and filters and outfall to stream.
	Cross-a-Moor	Sewage tank and outfall to land.
Satterthwaite	Satterthwaite	Private sewer to works with outfall to stream.
Staveley	Staveley	Private sewer to tank with outfall to stream.
Torver	Torver	Sewage tank with outfall to stream.
Urswick	Great Urswick	Sewage tanks with outfall to tarn.
	Little Urswick	Sewage tanks with outfall to tarn.
	Stainton	Sewage tanks with outfall to land.
	Bardsea	Sewage tanks with outfall to sea.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 came into operation during 1956, certain of them on 1st January and other on 1st July. The Health Committee were in agreement with all the Regulations except regulation 7 which, even as subsequently amended, would have had the effect of prohibiting the giving out of shrimps for picking unless they were afterwards potted before sale to the public. At the request of the Minister of Health the views of the Council were forwarded to him and he ultimately decided that existing arrangements for shrimp picking should be allowed to continue until 1st January, 1958.

The remaining information regarding the inspection of food, shops, stalls and vehicles, and places where food is prepared are given in the Public Health Inspectors report.

One case of food poisoning was reported during the year. The contaminated food was probably consumed outside the district but the case was an isolated one and a specific organism was not identified.

HOUSING.

During the year 31 houses were erected by the Council and 13 by private builders.

At 31st December, 8 houses were under construction by the Council at Sparkbridge.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|------|
| (1) | (a) | Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 680 |
| | (b) | Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose | 1020 |
| (2) | | Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit: | |
| | (a) | Number found during the year | 24 |
| | (b) | Estimated number at end of year | 142 |

(3) Number of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 98

2. Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1936, and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954)

(1) Number of dwelling houses demolished during the year Nil

3. Houses not included in Clearance Areas:-

Houses Persons
Displaced

(1) Houses demolished or closed during the year:-

(a) Housing Act, 1936

Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 11) Nil Nil

Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Section 11 and still in force 3 1

Parts of buildings closed (Section 12) Nil Nil

(b) Housing Act, 1949

Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 3(1) and 3(2) Nil Nil

(c) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1953)

Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 10 (1) and 11 (2) 10 15

2. Repairs during the year:

No. of Houses

(a) Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts 36

(b) Public Health Acts - action after service of formal notice - Houses in which defects were remedied;

By owners 3

By local authority in default of owners Nil

(c) Housing Act, 1936 - action after service of formal notice (Sections 9,10,11 and 16)

Houses made fit;

By owners Nil

By local authority in default of owners Nil

(d) Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954:

Houses reconstructed enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5) Nil

4. Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954):

(1) Number of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation and approved for grant under Section 7 Nil

(2) Number of houses at end of year licensed for temporary occupation (Section 6) 24

5. Housing Act, 1949 Improvement Grants Etc.

No. of No. of dwelling houses
Schemes. or other buildings
affected.

Action during the year:

(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority 55 55

(b) Approved by local authority 49 49

(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry - -

(d) Finally approved by Ministry - -

(e) Work completed 42 42

(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following table shows the numbers of cases of the notifiable infectious diseases which occurred in the Rural District during the five years 1951 - 1955 compared with the numbers in 1956.

Disease	Number of cases in year					1956		
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Number of Cases	Removed to Hospital.	Deaths.
Scarlet fever	10	21	25	15	6	7	1	0
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	171	70	185	171	199	44	0	0
Whooping cough	77	36	13	33	4	5	0	0
Meningococcal infection	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	21	19	20	6	4	1	0	1
Erysipelas	5	1	2	2	2	1	0	0
Dysentery	1	1	0	0	56	1	1	0
Poliomyelitis	1	0	0	1	3	2	2	0
Food poisoning	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
TOTALS	288	149	245	230	275	62	4	1

Forty two of the forty four cases of measles were notified during the first quarter of the year and were a continuation of the outbreak which started during the last quarter of the previous year. The first case of poliomyelitis was a contact of a visitor from an area where the disease was prevalent and the second case was himself a visitor from the same area.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the number of new cases and mortality during 1956.

Age Periods.	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
35-	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65-	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
75 and upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
	7		1		0		0	

The table below shows the numbers of new cases and deaths from tuberculosis in Ulverston Rural District residents during the past 12 years.

Year	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1945	5	5	5	7	1	3	0	0
1946	9	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
1947	6	8	6	7	1	2	0	0
1948	9	10	5	3	1	0	0	2
1949	11	6	5	6	1	2	0	0
1950	9	4	5	3	3	0	1	0
1951	12	5	2	3	2	1	0	1
1952	8	4	2	3	1	0	1	0
1953	6	3	2	1	3	1	1	0
1954	8	5	0	1	2	1	1	0
1955	1	5	1	0	2	0	0	0
1956	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector.

Premises	Number on Register.	Number of Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	33	11	Nil	Nil
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	59	18	Nil	Nil

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951.

It was not found necessary to take any action under these Acts during the year.

In conclusion it is my pleasure to thank the Members of the Health Committee and the Officers of the Rural District Council, particularly the Public Health Inspector his unfailing courtesy and help.

The report of the Public Health Inspector is appended.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant

J.L. WILD.

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1956.

On behalf of Mr. Bingham and myself, I beg to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors Department during 1956.

HOUSING.

Due to the Council's decision to suspend house building schemes, it did not prove possible to proceed with the re-housing of persons occupying dwellings subject to clearance action under the Housing Act, 1936. During the year, however, a further two areas for suggested clearance were represented to the Council, one containing 4 dwellings at Lindale and the other containing 5 dwellings at Little Urswick. Whilst accepting these as proposed Clearance Areas, no decision to submit them to the Minister for confirmation was made during the year.

Notwithstanding the lack of progress on this point, some success can be reported in the matter of individual unfit houses which were dealt with under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. The circumstances of 27 dwellings were considered at "Time and Place" meetings between the Housing Acts Committee and the owners with the following results:-

Number of Demolition Orders made	8
Number of Clearance Orders made either under the Housing Act, 1936 or Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions Act,) 1953	10
Number of Undertakings accepted	9

The problem of the still occupied houses at Kirkby, Coniston and Haverthwaite, which were subject to Clearance Orders confirmed prior to the last war, remained to be dealt with. Continued occupation was permitted by virtue of the six monthly licences, which were due to lapse in August of the following year.

The existing housing circumstances of all applicants for tenancies of Council houses were investigated with a view to allocating "points" for overcrowding and adverse conditions.

Whilst the "points" system is probably the best method of allocating tenancies it has one big drawback. I refer to applicant who on paper can attract very few "points" but never the less are in great need of a house by reason of special circumstances. Furthermore it is my opinion that regard should be had to an applicants length of time on the waiting list.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The refuse collection service continued satisfactorily throughout the year although some inconvenience was caused during the summer when the workmen were for two separate weeks on holiday. It became apparent that a revision to the rota system was highly desirable. Sickness amongst the workmen also affected the service, causing some delay, but in the main very few complaints were received.

During the year two older collection vehicles were scrapped and two new vehicles purchased. One of these was of 18 cubic yards capacity, Diesel powered and it was used in the more populated areas in the southern part of the district.

In all, four vehicles were in use, one of these being regarded mainly as an emergency vehicle. The latter has some regular use when replacing the 18 cubic yard vehicle in the Lindale area where access to some dwellings is restricted to a narrow vehicle. 14 full time and 3 part time workmen were engaged on refuse collection and disposal. Dustbins were emptied at fortnightly intervals and privies as often as possible - generally about ten times per year.

MEAT INSPECTION.

During the year 462 visits were made to the five licensed slaughterhouses in the area, and the following table gives details of the work carried out.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number Killed	475	95	30	2733	539
Number Inspected	475	95	30	2733	539
All diseases except tuberculosis and Cysticercosis.					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	5	4	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	77	40	1	147	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	16.42%	42.1%	20%	5.52%	2.77%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.47%	1.05%	Nil	Nil	.18%
Cysticercosis.					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

As the Government policy on the future of slaughtering had not yet been made clear, no major improvements to premises could reasonably be expected.

WATER SUPPLIES.

By the end of the year, chlorinating plants had been installed in connection with the public water supplies serving (a) Greenodd, Pennybridge, Lowick and Sparkbridge and (b) Haverthwaite and Backbarrow. With the exception of the supply serving the Lakeside, Finsthwaite and Bouth areas, all the major supplies are now chlorinated.

The quality of the public supplies was kept under review as often as possible, but staffing difficulties prevented them from being sampled as often as desired.

Where circumstances warranted it, private water supplies were sampled and the results, together with recommendations, were submitted to interested parties.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Due to the restriction on capital expenditure, no new schemes to provide sewerage to villages hitherto uncatered for were embarked upon. There can be no question that the provision of improved sewerage in many parts of the area is a need of the utmost importance. The villages of Ayside, Grizebeck and Finsthwaite are examples of those which are not served by public sewers. Even in the areas where sewerage is provided, the treatment tanks are often obsolete and incapable of dealing with modern requirements.

CARAVAN SITES.

At the end of the year there were 18 caravan sites (each containing at least 10 caravans) in respect of which licences were either in force or presumed to be in force by virtue of long establishment. Of these, one at Oak Head Farm, Ayside was first licenced during the year. Seven of the larger sites are served by sanitary blocks and efforts are being made to secure similar provision at some of the remaining ones where considered desirable. On some sites where there are permanent caravans having personal toilets installed, a request for the erection of a sanitary block would be unreasonable, and in these cases action to require proper means of disposal of the Elsan closets has been taken. At no time during the year did I find conditions prejudicial to public health.

The collection of refuse from caravan sites was carried out fortnightly in cases where the site owners paid a pro rata sum for the service. At the height of the season a fortnightly service proved insufficient in a few instances, and owners were afforded the facility of using the Council's tipping sites, using their own transport.

During the summer months the number of casual holidaymakers using caravans on agricultural land was again high, but as these only remained on their sites for one or two weeks, no action was necessary.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

In addition to the inspection of butcher's meat at private slaughterhouses, the inspection of food and food premises generally has been maintained.

The advent of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 called for an intensification of the inspection of food shops and catering establishments; it did not prove necessary to take legal action to enforce the Regulations in any instance, and it was found that caterers and shopkeepers were in the main anxious to comply in all respects. Structural alterations were required in only a few instances. During the year most of the premises concerned had been inspected at least once.

There is now only one manufacturer of ice cream in the area, all other ice cream being sold in either pre-packed form prepared mostly by firms of national repute, or bought in bulk from manufacturers outside the area.

RODENT CONTROL.

The work of rodent control has continued satisfactorily throughout the year. Your rodent operator is in my view performing very excellent work, and this opinion is shared by the Divisional Rodent Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Throughout the area Mr. Berry is regarded with esteem and this alone testifies to his efficiency.

The following table shows the extent of the work carried out under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

	<u>Type of Property</u>		
	Non Agricultural		
	Dwelling Houses.	All Other.	Agricultural
Number of properties in the district	4812	1151	679
Number of properties inspected	869	69	177
Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	3576	264	198
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:			
Rats - major	20	1	-
minor	244	16	-
Mice - major	-	-	-
minor	74	-	-
Number of infested properties treated	238	17	-
Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	252	21	-
Number of "block" control schemes carried out	Nil	Nil	Nil

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Inspection of premises other than dwelling houses.

	<u>Number of visits.</u>
Bakehouses	12
Caravan sites	45
Dairies	14
Food preparing and storage premises	103
Licenced Premises	25
Schools	39

In concluding this report I would like to take the opportunity of thanking Mr. F.W. Blezard, general clerk in the Department, for his excellent work throughout the year. The absence of Mr. Bingham through ill-health has placed extra responsibility on my shoulders, but the assistance of Mr. Blezard during this difficult period has helped considerably.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

H.C. CLAYDON,

Public Health Inspector.

